The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 4. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY

JOHN G. FREEZE,

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

It has seemed to the Proprietors that the requirements of a County newspaper have not been heretofore fully met by their predecessors or contemporaries; and they have determined to, if possible, supply the deficiency. In a literary point of view also this paper will aim at a high standard, and hopes to cultivate in its readers a correct taste and sound judgment on merely literary, as well as on political questions.

The news, Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully collated and succinctly given; while to that of our own State and section of the State, particular attention will be directed. Important Congressional and Legislative matters will be furnished weekly to our readers in a readable and reliable form; and votes and opinions on important and leading measures will be always published; so that our paper will form a complete record of current political events.

The Local interests, news and business of Columbia County will receive special attention; and we will endeavor to make the paper a necessity to the farmer, mechanic and laboring man, upon whom at last all business interests depend. The fireside and family circle will be diligently considered in making up the paper. No advertisements of an improper character will ever, under any pretext, be admitted into its columns. Its Conductor is determined that it shall be entirely free in all respects from any delecterious doctrine or allusion, so that every man can place it in the hands of his children, not only without fear, but with confidence in its teachings and tendencies. Promising to use his very best endeavors to fulfil in letter and spirit the announcement above set forth, the Publisher of THE COLUMBIAN trustfully places it before the people believing that it will answer a want in the community hitherto unsupplied.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to make THE COLUMBIAN as complete a record as possible of all facts and events, accidents, improvements and discoveries relating to Columbia County, we respectfully invite correspondence, accompanied with responsible names, from all points. If facts, dates and names are carefully given the Editor will put the information in proper form.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two Dollars for one year when payment is made in advance; and all subscriptions not paid in advance, or by the first day of April, 1867, will invariably be charged Two Dollars and Fifty Cents. All contracts of subscription and for advertising will be made with the Publisher, and all payments therefor enforced in his name.

*** THE COLUMBIAN will be delivered through the mails, to subscribers in Columbia County, free of postage. To those outside of the County, five cents per quarter in advance, paid at the office where received.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents; one square one month $2,00, two squares $3,00, three squares $5,00, four squares $6,00, half column $10,00, one column 15,00. Executors or administrators notices $3,00; Auditors $2,50. Editorial notices twenty cents a line. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract. Transient advertisements must be pre-paid. Jobbing of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the requirement of the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office; and to state the reasons for its not being taken. A neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

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JOHN G. FREEZE,
"*Columbian Office*,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK B. SNYDER.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 27, 1866.

POETRY.

IN MEMORIAM.

PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, thus speaks of the following beautiful lines:

"One might almost wish to die if he know that so beautiful a tribute as this would be written to his memory."

On the bosom of the river,
Where the sun unloosed his quiver,
Where the starlight streamed forever,
Sailed a vessel light and free.
Morning dew-drops hung like manna
On the bright folds of her banner,
While the zephyrs rose to fan her
Softly to the radiant sea.

At her prow a pilot beaming
In the flush of youth stood dreaming,
And he was in glorious seeming,
Like an angel from above;
Through his hair the breezes sported,
And as on the w** he floated
Oft that pilot, angel-throated,
Warbled lays of hope and love.

Through those locks, so brightly flowing,
Buds of laurel bloom were blowing,
And his hands anon were throwing
Music from a lyre of gold;
Swifter down the stream he glided,
Soft the purple waves divided,
And a rainbow arch abided
On his canvas' snowy fold.

Anxious hearts with fond devotion
Watched him sailing to the ocean,
Prayed that no wild commotion
'Midst the elements might rise;
And he seemed some young Apollo,
Charming summer winds to follow,
While the water flags corolla
Trembled to his music sighs.

But these purple waves enchanted,
Rolled beside a city haunted
By an awful spell, that daunted
Every comer to her shore,
Night shades rank the air encumbered,
And pale marble statues numbered,
Awoke to life no more.

Then there rushed with lightning quickness
O'er his face a mortal quickness
And the dews in fearful thickness
Gathered o'er his temples fair.
And there swept a dying murmur
Through the lovely Southern summer
As the beauteous pilot comer
Perished by that city there.

Still rolls on that radiant river,
And the sun unbinds his quiver
O'er the starlight streams forever
On its bosom as before;
But that vessel's rainbow banner
Greets no more the gay savanna,
And that pilot's late drops manna
On the purple waves no more.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

IN TWO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

I was not very much surprised to receive, one morning, a letter from my niece, Mrs. Lorimer, although she had never written to me since her marriage—nearly four years ago—nor did the contents of her letter excite much astonishment in my mind, different as it was from the undeviating accounts I had always received of her happiness and prosperity. I was unspeakably grieved, to be sure; but I had always had my doubts about the sincerity of her protestations, for I knew the vain, proud heart of the girl, and that to own herself disappointed would seem to her humiliation and defeat.

I did not overlook the remembrance that her sisters had visited her, and brought back glowing accounts of her felicity; but then a fine house and a large establishment made up their estimate of a happy marriage; and so long as everything seemed smooth and courteous between the pair, they would never look further or deeper. Howbeit here was Isabel's counter-statement:

"Dear Aunt Sarah," ran the letter, "will you leave home, and come and stay with us for a time? The house is quiet; the Summer is in its glory; and it will be such a pleasure to me. Do come in spite of obstacles, for I am unhappy and want to consult you. To whom else can I look?"

So, though I felt it rather hard to leave my pretty cottage and flower-garden at the pleasantest season of the year, and still more so to break off my old ways and habits of life, which fitted me there like a glove, I resolved to lose no time in obeying Isabel's summons, for I was very anxious about her. I thought some conjugal crisis must have occurred or she would never have dropped the veil. I knew Mr. Lorimer so slightly that I had little ground for speculation, so far as he was personally concerned; but I knew that Isabel had married—from *respect*, she said; and I could not help remembering how, even with the solemn nuptial vows in her ear, and enunciated, too, with a tremulous passion, she had turned her graceful head from alter and priest to mark the ample flow of her satin drapery and costly veil. Some might have called it a charming *naïveté*; but it did not seem so to me, nor was I one who fondled and praised her—her husband among the rest—for the clear calm tones in which she had spoken her own responses. I did not like it; there was depth enough in Isabel's nature to have made her forget her bridal suit, and to have stifled in whispers her bell-like voice, had her heart been true to her words. When I looked from her husband's flushed face and eyes, which glowed when they fell upon her, to her cool cheeks and smiling lips, I made an old woman's inward augury of ill: "Hot love soon grows cold," said I to myself; "and she, poor child, is not in love at all. God grant the flame may never break out of bounds!" To speak truly, the last was my present fear. I was not afraid of any outward compromise of Isabel's duty, for I relied upon the self-restraint of her character and her pride of position; but had she discovered that she was capable of loving as she never had loved, and that the object of that love was not her husband?—that a blessedness once possible, was now in sight, but out of reach forever? Then again, came back the consolatory reflection that she would never have owned it; pride and shame would have sent her silent to the grave; and my heart ached involuntarily as I conceived that burning grief devouring her in secret.

At all events, I would go. The very same day I received Isabel's letter saw my arrangements complete; and the evening post carried her a letter stating at what hour they might send to meet me at their railway station. Then I put on my bonnet, and made the best of my way to the city, to tell her family of my visit, and receive their commissions.

It was a sultry evening in the beginning of July, and the heat, dust, and turmoil of the metropolis struck me oppressively. The cross of St. Paul's flamed in the blazing sun; the gay display of Summer fashions in the adjacent windows looked tawdry and eclipsed in the unmitigated light; and one put by, half in pity, half in disgust, the drooping, scentless roses thrust upon the attention by the importunate flower girls. I found my brother's ware-house in full activity; he himself was paying commercial court to some important customer in one of the long narrow alleys formed by bales of goods, which fronted the public door which I had entered. He saw me at once, and directed me to await his leisure in his private counting-house with an air of undisguised astonishment at my appearance. When he joined me I told him briefly why I had come, for it was long since Robert and I had been on affectionate terms. He appeared highly amused at the idea of my going to Morton Leas.

"Why, what can Isabel want with you, Sarah—a quiet, dull old soul like you? No offence, I hope; but you must wonder yourself; besides, you will be like a fish out of water in their grand house and with their fine ways. You have no notion of the style they live in?"

I said quietly: "If I had not, it was from no want of information on the subject, and that I had every confidence that I would not commit myself in his daughter's house;" and then I went up stairs to see her sisters.

It was the same story over again—unbounded surprise and witless conjecture. I had to listen for the hundredth time to a recital of "how things were done at Morton Leas," and they seemed to share their father's apprehension that I should find this splendor quite too much for me. As they had no instructions to give beyond an entreaty to write and tell them "how it all struck me at first sight, and how I got on with Mr. Lorimer," I was soon back again on my homeward way.

How it all struck me at first sight I well remember! A heavy storm in the morning had cooled the air and laid the dust, and after the restraint of my journey, I enjoyed keenly the unaccustomed luxury of reclining at my ease in a luxurious carriage as it rolled rapidly over the well kept roads through the noble fir plantations I had heard were Mr. Lorimer's especial pride. How exquisitely the slender spires of the trees stood out against the roseate amber of the sky; how gratefully the eye rested on their stately layers of green shade! Now a squirrel darted into momentary view, which was a charming vision to my citizen sight, as were also the mercurial rabbits that at every point appeared and vanished with incredible swiftness.

"You can see the house now, ma'am, through the trees," said the coachman, civilly turning round to indicate it. I could, and a grand old place it seemed to me—grander even than my tutored expectations. I don't know in what style or of what date it was; its ample front looked to me like the facade of a Greek temple, only the Portland stone was reddened with age, and was almost covered with a dense but cut-close growth of ivy, laterninglied with the graceful festoons of the Virginia creeper. On the broad terrace on which the front opened, I recognized the figures of my host and hostess, which so occupied and excited my mind that I received but a very general impression of any other external object.

I was just conscious of green lawn stretching its velvet plain beyond my range of sight—of an antique flower garden glowing with vivid dyes, and breathing a perfume exquisitely sweet and delicate—of the park beyond the distant fence, and the deer peeping tenderly between the slender rails.

I could not help the reflection that Mr. Lorimer's mercantile connection must indeed be on a colossal and remunerative scale, to have permitted him in early life to make himself the possessor of so fine an estate.

I was so eager to get my first glimpse of Isabel that I was on the point of overlooking the courtesy of my host, who came down the steps to hand me from the carriage. He spoke to me so kindly that I wondered at my former impression of his coldness and stiffness.

"I am so truly pleased to see you here at last," he said; "and so, you may be sure, is Isabel." Silly old woman as I was looking out for some indication how matters stood between them, and I fancied I could detect a change from the cordiality of his tone from the moment he mentioned his wife's name. He led me up to where she stood smiling to receive me, and placed my hand in hers. "I hope, he added," you will be able to enjoy yourself with us;" and then, as if he considered his duty done, he turned and went into the house. He had not looked at Isabel as he spoke, or he could not have failed to have seen in her eyes a wistful expression, which touched me deeply, for it seemed to plead for his notice; and he went away without a word, which surely would have been the case if cordiality and affection subsisted between them.

I turned and gazed at Isabel, who stood watching me attentively, and still holding my hand in hers precisely as her husband had placed it.

"Why, child, how beautiful you have grown!" I said, involuntary; "and how stately stands the queen of this fair demesne! What! not a word or a kiss for the old aunt-mother?" In a moment her lovely arms were round my neck, and she was showering kisses upon me. I was affected by the convulsive pressure of her embrace, and the speechlessness of her emotion, and I tried to release myself playfully.—"Just as of old, reckless of finery!" I said. "Alas! for my new cloak and bonnet. Take me up stairs, my dear, and show me the children." Thereupon, suddenly composed, she drew out from behind her, with a charming gesture, a pretty snow-drop of a child, who had been clinging so timidly to her dress, amid the ample folds of which she had hitherto been effectually concealed.

"Here is one of my darlings: Lilly I call her, because she is so white. The other is asleep. But come; I keep you standing; we will show Aunt Sarah her room." She caught up the child in her arms—lithe and tall, the weight seemed of no account to her—and preceded me up stairs with such a firm yet light step that I followed her movements with admiration. How the promise of the girl had fulfilled itself in the woman! She had always been exquisitely pretty, but her beauty seemed to me to have a higher character now. She had quite recovered her composure, and, staying with me while I dressed for dinner, asked me a hundred questions concerning her old home and family. I could see she was afraid of my taking the initiative, but I had no idea of being so premature.

The reader of an old woman's story will readily excuse all superfluous detail. I must not describe trifles with the minuteness of a three volume novel. Suffice it, all around me proved that wealth and good taste had combined to give my Isabel a home that should have been an elysium; and that before the first dinner-hour was over, I was convinced that Mr. Lorimer had survived his love for his wife, and regarded her no longer but as an elegant appendage to his house and table. I saw, too, that Isabel was miserable beneath her cold and indifferent demeanor (good Heavens! how every trace of the impulsive, self-confident girl seemed vanished); but the cause of the husband's coldness and the wife's disappointment I could not guess. With whom lay the blame? We were not alone at the table. I found that Mrs. Vivian, Mr. Lorimer's only sister, was a guest as well as myself. This lady did not please me at all; her manners were at once haughty and careless, and it almost seemed to me that her attentive solicitude for her brother, to whom all her conversation was addressed, and her measured civilities to Isabel, there was a lurking insult to the latter which must inevitably make itself felt. Mr. Lorimer himself was an admirable host, so kind, and skilful in his kindness, that even I, predisposed to nervous shyness of him, soon felt at ease. Nor must it be supposed that there was any failure of outward respect toward his wife; he never avoided addressing her, or referring to her opinion, whenever it was natural to do so; but it was the averted or chilling look, the tones untouched by an accent of tenderness, from which I drew my conclusions. How different from the wedding morning! thought I; ay, one part of the prophecy was fulfilled—the hot love was cold enough now.

I was very glad when dinner was over, and we rose to retire to the drawing-room, and still more so when Mrs. Vivian announced that she was under the painful necessity of leaving us for an hour or so, to make arrangements for her departure on the morrow.

I was very anxious now to question Isabel, but I found such was not her present intention.

"Let us go to the nursery," she said, "I always see the babies put to bed."

However, when we reached the nursery, we found the children asleep, for dinner had been later on my account, and the nurse was rigorous about extinguishing them at the appointed hour. I had feared Isabel would have been a careless mother; but as I watched her leaning over her babes, the tears gathering in her eyes as she gazed at them, I felt ashamed of my involuntary injustice. The baby lay in her bassinet—which was in that state of high toilet common now-a-days to those charming receptacles—with its cherub face flushed in healthy sleep, and one fat, rosy fist pushed against the tiny mouth. Lilly, in her little waltz bed, pale and motionless, looked like some lovely piece of monumental sculpture. I saw some deep passionate feeling was welling up in Isabel's heart as she stood by her side, and presently turning from her, she dismissed the servants down stairs, saying to me, in a forced tone of carelessness: "you and I, dear Aunt, will keep watch for a little while. I like sometimes to spend a quiet hour with them thus."

We were hardly alone before her self-command gave way; she sunk on her knees by the child's couch, and stifled sobs shook her from head to foot. I went gently up to her and stroked the bowed head without speaking. My heart bled for her; I felt how bitter was the long suppressed anguish that was now finding vent.

"Come, dear child," I said, "let us sit down in this window-seat and talk your troubles over. I am sure they are not irremediable."

She lifted her wet pale face with a bitter smile. "I have but one trouble, and you have discovered it already—my husband does not love me!"

I saw she watched me feverishly, in half hope of a disclaimer, but I could not give it.

"There is some quarrel between you," I began soothingly—"some temporary alienation;" but she interrupted me decisively.

"Not so, Aunt Sarah—not so! It is confirmed indifference, the result, he would tell you, of my own heartlessness—hopeless indifference, for it is the hard cold of former heat!"

"Poor Isabel!" I said, "and you love him now?"

She stooped down and kissed Lilly with concentrated passion. "I would give this child of my heart to win back my husband," was the answer. "I would consent to lay her in her grave, if over that grave he would look as he used to look, and speak to me as he once spoke."

But I must not go over every spoken word, but tell in brief what Isabel told me in vehement detail. It may be other young wives may learn a caution from it.

She had married with a very superficial knowledge of her husband's character, after a brief acquaintance. He courted her from a position considerably higher than her own, which dazzled her ambition, added to which he was passionately in love, and worshipped at her footstool. It was a dangerous incense he offered. Isabel had many fine qualities, but her education had been unfortunate; she had always been greatly flattered and indulged in her own circle, and she took her lover's devotion as a matter of course, accepting as her right all his lavish liberality, and seeming take it for granted that nothing more was required of her than to be the gracious recipient of the tribute offered. Worse than all, she married without love, yet deceiving Mr. Lorimer with the impression that she loved him. I rather think she deceived herself, saying she had a great respect for him; that she loved him, she supposed, as much as she could love any man. Poor girl, vain, selfish, and ignorant of the world, she was weak enough to estimate her surrender at the exaggerated price her lover put upon it, and to believe the glamour would last!

But men soon wake up from these illusions; it is only for a time that a husband can deceive himself that he is loved, unless the wife be a consummate hypocrite, or he an uxorious fool. Mr. Lorimer continued to adore his beautiful young wife, until the first blindness of passion having cleared away, he began to perceive she was exacting and unresponsive.

"You cannot believe," said Isabel, "with what insane arrogance I acted. To be the supreme consideration, for my will to take precedence of his, was what I expected and claimed, and it never occurred to me to feel grateful for his indulgence to wonder at his forbearance; moreover, I did not love him then and I began to weary of his attentions, to sicken of his perpetual companionship. I suppose I scarcely tried to hide my impatience, for I was so besotted that I believed he must always love me.

"About this time, his sister, Mrs. Vivian came first to stay with us, and I doubt not she stimulated her brother's awakening. Besides, Maurice is a proud man, with a sufficient sense of his own excellence and eligibility; and it was impossible for him, when he began to reflect, not to consider how much he had bestowed upon me, and that I had not even paid him with my love! I don't know how it was I was blind to the gradual change in my husband's manner, oblivious of the influence which was working against my happiness; but it was so. It was over Lilly's cradle that I first awoke to a consciousness of my position. It had been a great disappointment to both of us that she was a girl, to me, I think, especially. One day I was bewailing her sex very weakly, and felt surprised that he did not join in the lamentation.

"'Are not you disappointed too?' I asked.

"'Yes,' he said coldly; 'but my disappointment is irretrievable, and dates further back. Try and love your baby, Isabel, if you can.'

"These words fell upon me like a thunder-bolt: I suddenly saw my whole conduct in its true light, and in all its consequences; but it was too late! From the moment I was forced to realize the idea that he had ceased to love me, I received a vivid recollection of his love. I came down from my seclusion to find him, as you see him now, coldly considerate, punctiliously attentive; but he no longer sought my society, or welcomed my coming with smiles.

"I cannot tell you the effect this change had upon my wayward heart; besides, it seemed dreadful not to be loved by one's husband. In my turn, I began to love him passionately, to wait upon his words, to court his attention, even to solicit his endearments for his coldness maddened me. Perhaps I might have succeeded if we had been left alone, but Caroline Vivian was with us. Her presence and influence ruined everything. Previously she had seen my husband's devotion and my neglect at their full, and no doubt all she had said to him then of his blindness and my worthlessness was bearing now its abundant fruit. I could not endure her to see our position was reversed and what I was suffering. I could not sue for her to see me rejected; and during the months she stayed with us, I tried to act my former part as closely as possible. So mad was I in my false pride, that I have sacrificed the happiness of all my life to it. I succeeded so well in this miserable game that I deceived both him and her. I left them constantly to their own society, while I was thirsting for one hour of his. I rode, drove, visited, according to my own convenience and leisure. I consulted my husband's inclinations less than in former times. I justly laid myself open to Caroline's interference and reproaches, but I would not hear them. Violent scenes followed, until Maurice himself silenced her. He wanted no champion of his happiness, he said; expostulation and reproach would not transform my nature, or give him the wife he had expected—no third person could lighten the lot he had to bear. The night Caroline went away, I threw myself at his feet—I besought him to love me—to believe that I loved him. Men are not impulsive, inconsistent, demonstrative, like us, and he could not understand such conduct. He called it caprice, policy, hypocrisy—said I had worn out his regard; reminded me of this and that—careless words, selfish actions, which I had forgotten, but he had brooded over in silent bitterness and disappointment. Alas! alas! how black the catalogue appeared!

"The tale is nearly told out, Aunt Sarah. Since then things have gone on worse and worse. His propriety and coldness have been always the same, while my conduct has been actuated by passion, grief and resentment, perpetually at strife. By turns I am neglectful and disdainful, reproachful and imploring. I love him now as he never loved me. His patience and temperance appear to me admirable in the midst of my misery, for the uncertainty of my temper and the discomfort of our relations, embitter his life. Caroline has been once more our guest for the last week or two; and perhaps now her presence does good, for it forces me to a measure of quiet and consistency.

"To-morrow my husband leaves me for Glasgow on important affairs. I half think everything is not going right in his business connection, but he never talks on the subject, only he looks harassed beyond his wont. He said he might be a month or two absent; and so, Aunt Sarah, as my misery was getting intolerable, I thought I would send for you. Now what comfort have you to give me?"

Poor Isabel! I could but clasp her in my arms, and try to soothe her by my affection. What chance she had of regaining the happiness she had so recklessly squandered, I felt very incompetent to decide, owing to my slight knowledge of Mr. Lorimer's character, and his immediate departure would preclude the possibility of my forming a judgment. "But, my dearest child," I argued "one thing appears to me absolutely certain, that a man like your husband, with quick perceptions and sensibility, can never resist the influence of your love and duty if you will but try and regulate their exercise. You must earn his respect, constrain his affection, and time must give you the victory. Prove yourself worthy to be loved, Isabel, and he will love you."

"I cannot wait," said Isabel, clasping her hands; "I want it at once—to-morrow—now! I shall never win it on system. But it grows dark, dear aunt; we must go down stairs. Come with me to my dressing-room till I can find nerve and composure to meet him again."

Concluded next week.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S WIVES,

FIRST, LAST AND SEVERAL INTERMEDIATES.

Mary Angell Young is the first living and legal wife of the prophet. She is a native of New York, and is a fine-looking, intelligent woman. She is large, portly, and dignified. Her hair is well sprinkled with the frosts of age; her clear hazel eye and melancholy countenance indicate a soul where sorrow reigns supreme. She has been much attached to her husband, and his infidelity has made deep inroads upon her mind. Her deep-seated melancholy often produces flights of insanity, which increase with her declining years.

Lucy Decker Seely is the first wife in "plurality," or the second "woman."

Lucy Decker was married to Isaac Seely, and had two children. She afterward became a Mormon, and went to Nauvoo to reside. Her husband, Seely, was somewhat dissipated, but treated her well. She, however, saw Brother Brigham and loved him. He visited her, told her that Seely could never give her an "exhaltation" in the eternal world; that he, being "high in the priesthood," could make her a Queen in the first resurrection.

She yielded to these inducements and the promptings of her inclinations, left her husband, and was "sealed" to Brigham Young.

Lucy Decker has brown hair, dark eyes, small features, a fair skin and short of stature, but quite *embonpoint*. She would strongly remind you of a New England wife, "fat, fair and forty." In common with nearly all the inmates of the harem, she is of very ordinary intellect and limited education.

Clara Decker, sister of Lucy Decker, is a short, thick-set person, very much like Lucy in appearance. She is much more intelligent and agreeable than her sister, and in every way her superior.

She is a great favorite with the Prophet, has three or four children, and is much attached to her "husband."

Harriet Cook was early in the plurality, having been sealed to Brigham at "Winter Quarters," on the Missouri River, while the Mormons were on their way to Utah. This was five years before polygamy was publicly proclaimed in Utah as a divine institution. Harriet is very tall, has light hair, blue eyes, a fair complexion and a sharp nose. She is slender, but has much power of endurance and a look of determination.—*Mrs. White's "Mormon Prophet."*

YOUNG'S LAST WIFE.

Dr. Adonis, after various wandering, has turned up in Utah. In a letter from the promised land he writes, under the date of Nov. 22, as follows about Brigham Young's last wife: "I saw the Presinent's last wife at the tabernacle on Sunday last. The lady's name before marriage was Maria Folsom. Her former residence was at Council Bluffs, Iowa. She is an imperious-looking beauty, of the Grecian rather than of the Roman order, and is very imperious and jealous. Like all passionate and jealous women, she is noble hearted. Miss Folsom is Brigham's last wife and pet. Two of the President's daughters play at the theatre, and are great favorites with the Gentile portion of the community. One is married (Mrs. Clawson), and the other (Miss Jane) is single, but is being waited on by a distinguished editor."—*Mil. Wisconsin.*

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

In response to one of the toasts offered at the celebration of the battle of New Orleans, Hon. Montgomery Blair said:

I shall only remark that it is a time when all the friends of the Constitution should pledge themselves to the maintainance of one of the plainest clauses of that instrument, and the overthrow of which is one of the breaches through which the enemies of the Government are seeking to overthrow it. How rapid have been their strides! Already they have struck down the States; already they speak of striking down the courts in the same moment. As we are now speaking in this hall, they are leveling their shafts against the President of the United States. The States, the courts, the President, the Constitution, all branches of the Government are to be swung from their positions, overturned, destroyed. But, my friends, I am not one of those who despair. I do not believe that the people of this country are ready to tear down the flag, the the Constitution, and see them trampled under foot; to see the plainest limitations set at naught, and all power centered in the hands of an irresponsible rump Congres. [Cheers.] I did not intend to say as much, but let me recall to you and to the world that Mr. Johnson is threatened with impeachment for standing by his oath to support the Constitution, and to support it in that sense in which he and his illustrious predecessor unaerstood it, when they were knowingly elected by this same revolutionary party [cheers] who then promised to stand by him.

I mean to commit a breach of confidence here to-night. I want to read you a telegraphic dispatch. Here it is, from Andrew Johnson to Montgomery Blair, in the year of our Lord 1863:

NASHVILLE, Nov. 24, 1863.

[Received Washington, November 25, 1863. To the Hon. Montgomery Blair, Post Master General. Marked confidential.]

I hope the President will not be committed to the proposition of States relapsing into Territories, and hold them as such. If he steers clear of this extreme his election to the Presidency is without a reasonable doubt. I expected to have been in Washington before this time, when we could have conversed fully and freely in reference to the policy to be adopted by the Government.

[Lincoln was in the habit of consulting the Military Governor, Andrew Johnson about his policy.] [Cheers.]

But it has been impossible for me to leave Nashville. I will be there soon. The institution of slavery is gone, and there is no good reason now for destroying the States to bring about the destruction of Slavery.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

That message was delivered by me to the President, November 26, 1866.

Is it not a matter of history? Did not every man who hears my voice know that advice was adopted—a reconstruction adopted and proceeded upon by Abraham Lincoln upon the doctrine laid down in that dispatch; and now, when he is called hence, killed by the hand of an assassin, his successor, who gave him the advice he carried out, is to be impeached for a faithful adherence to the doctrines, principles, and practice which Abraham Lincoln was elected upon, which he practiced in his life-time, and which Mr. Johnson, as an honest and faithful man, is struggling to carry out! Do not despair. No, my friends; that great popular power, that deep-set love of country and the Constitution written in the heart of every American, will arise and stand around Andrew Johnson while he fulfills the mission of Abraham Lincoln. [Great cheers.]

The Columbian.

JOHN G. FREEZE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1867.

A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

Only seven years ago taxation was lighter in this country than in any other in the world, and yet there was not wanting those who clamored for a change, and they got it. Let us see. In a report recently made to Congress, it is stated that the whole amount of revenue raised by internal taxation, during the year ending June 30, 1866, was $310,906,-981,00, and from customs or tariff $230,-665,282,00, making a total of $561,572,-266,00. Assuming the population of the country to be thirty-five millions, it is equal to sixteen dollars and four cents to each man, woman, and child.

If we suppose that the value of the real and personal property of the country has increased since 1860, sufficient to make up for the losses and depreciations growing out of the war, the rate of taxation on property for the last year was about *four per cent.* on each one hundred dollars. During the same year the estimated rate of taxation on property in England, was about *one per cent.* It must be remembered also, that State, county, and township taxes are not taken into the calculation.

The following table shows the amount for each man, woman, and child, collected by various forms of direct and indirect taxation in the United States and in the leading States of Europe in 1865:

United States, taxation per head			$16 01
Great Britain,	"	"	15 28
France,	"	"	11 15
Belgium,	"	"	7 82
Prussia,	"	"	7 60
Austria,	"	"	7 37
Holland,	"	"	93

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.

We make the following extracts from the report of the operations of the Transportation and Telegraph Department, for the year ending the 30th ultimo:

Applications for transportation for the recovery of bodies of deceased soldiers of Pennsylvania regiments have sensibly diminished since last year. The whole number of persons, to whom transportation has been issued from this Department, is three hundred and sixteen, and from the Washington Military Agency, as shown by the report of Col. Jordan, one hundred and ten. The issue of transportation to the Nashville agency ceased on the first of April, ultimo, the date of Col. Chamberlin's resignation as Military Agent at that point.

The number of accounts for reimbursement under the commutation allowance of two cents per mile, when transportation has not been, or could not be furnished by the State, and for the expenses of disinterment, has been largely increased. Two hundred and eighty-eight such claims have been adjusted and paid during the year, and there now remains on file in this Department, for settlement, over one hundred more.

The establishment of National cemeteries, thus gathering together the remains of those whose lives were sacrificed in defence of our national existence, scattered over the many battle-fields and lines of march of our armies, and the erection of enduring monuments to their memories, is the discharge of a high and sacred duty by the nation to her dead heroes and their living friends.

THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Surveyor-General of the State has been laid before the Legislature, and contains some facts of interest to all classes of our citizens. From this report it appears that during the year ending November 30, 1866, the number of new warrants issued was 272; The number of patents upon warrants 252. During the same period the State received for purchase money for lands, $13,407.27; for patent and warrant fees, $4,060; for contractor's fees, $44.20, and for copying fees, $1,519.

Under the act of Congress donating public lands to the several States which may provide colleges for the benefit of the agricultural and the mechanic arts, Pennsylvania has received her proportion, and has sold 360,000 acres of the same. The amount realized is $151,130. Of this amount $18,100 has been invested in six per cent. State bonds, and the balance is in process of investment as fast as bonds can be purchased at reasonable rates.

The present price of State lands is thus noted by the Surveyor-General. All vacant and unimproved land is now at the rate of £10 ($25.66⅔) per hundred acres, except the following: Lands lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, and Connewango Creek, $20 per hundred acres. Reserve tracts near Erie, Waterford, etc., price fixed by commissioners. Lands improved agreeably to the act of the 3d of April, 1792, fifty shillings ($6,66⅔) and £5 ($13.33⅓) per hundred acres. Lands held by Virginia warrants in the southwest part of the State—the warrants show the terms. Lands were taken under Virginia warrants as low as ten shillings per hundred acres. It is the practice in the Land Office to charge for the *excess* of land above *ten per cent.* on the fifty shilling warrants, at the rate of $10 per hundred acres. The warrant and patent fees are as follows: Fee for warrant, $1.50; for patent, except town lots under one-third of an acre, which are $1, and lots over one-third, and not exceeding two acres, which are $5.

A. H. LEE, of Prairie Du Rocher, Randolph County, Illinois, about fifty miles south of St. Louis, is the lucky holder of ticket 58000, which drew the Crosby Opera House. The ticket was sold by Pitt and Leath, of St. Louis, who immediately on receipt of a telegram from Mr. Crosby, announcing the drawing, started a messenger on horseback to notify Mr. Lee of his good fortune. Lee held but one ticket.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the 16th inst, the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural society met at Harrisburg. The Treasurer's statement exhibited the total receipts of the Society from all sources to have been $13,061, and the expenses about the same. On the 17th an election for officers to serve for the year 1867 took place, with the following result.

President—A. Boyd Hamilton, Dauphin.

Vice-President—First District, James A. M'Crea, Philadelphia Second, George Blight, Philadelphia; Third, Vincent L. Bradford, Philadelphia; Fourth, A. B. Cummings, Philadelphia; Fifth, Adrain Cornell, Bucks; Sixth, William M. Holstein, Montgomery; Seventh, Samuel J. Sharpless, Chester; Eighth, Thobias Barton, Berks; Ninth, Jacob E. Kreybill, Lancaster; Tenth George B. Brown, Schuylkill; Eleventh Joseph Sigman, Northampton; Twelfth Daniel G. Driesbach, Luzerne, Thirteenth, John C. Morris, Susquehanna; Fourteenth, Amos E. Kapp, Northumberland; Fifteenth, George H. Bucher, Cumberland; Sixteenth, Daniel O. Gehr, Franklin; Seventeenth, Louis W. Hall, Blair; Eighteenth, B. Morris Ellis, Lycoming; Nineteenth, H. W. Russell, Erie; Twentieth, Michel C. Trout, Mercer; Twenty-first, George Rhey, Westmoreland; Twenty-second, John Murdoch, Jr. Allegheny; Twenty third, William S. Bissell, Allegheny; Twenty-fourth, Joshua Wright, Washington.

Additional Members of the Executive Committee—William Colder, Dauphin; Jacob R. Edy, Dauphin; Benjamin J. Peters, Dauphin; John H. Ziegler, Dauphin; John Way, Jr., Allegheny; ex-President Frederick Watts, ex-President James Gowen, ex-President David Taggart, ex-President Jacob S. Haldeman, ex-President Thomas P. Knox, Corresponding Secretary—Jas. Young, Dauphin. Chemist and Geologist—S. S. Haldeman, Lancaster, Librarian, Henry Gilbert, Dauphin. The society adjourned until the third Wednesday of January, 1868.

The President and Secretary were then instructed to advertise that the next exhibition would be held on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, of September, 1867, and to invite proposals from places desirous of its location in them. After which the committee adjourned to meet at Harrisburg on the third Wednesday of March, 1867, at 2½ o'clock P.M.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Home Journal, by Willis and Phillips, New York, is a handsome, sketchy, gossipy literary paper; avoiding politics, so far as we have seen, and with nothing objectionable in its columns, and much that is readable.—$3.00 a year.

The New York Atlas is a Democratic weekly literary paper, and safe, sound, and reliable. We do not speak of its stories and tales, but of its political teachings. It is $2.50 a year in advance.

The New York Leader is a large Democratic paper devoted to politics and literature. The paper and type are of a most excellent quality, and the editorial ability displayed is such as to insure constant interest. $4.00 a year in advance.

The Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* is one of the spiciest and pluckiest little papers going. It is the only Democratic paper published there, and deserves to be supported. It is daily at $7.00 a year; and weekly at $2.50 in advance.

The Age, Philadelphia, is a large, first-class daily and weekly Democratic newspaper. The daily at $9.00 a year, and the weekly at $2.00 a year in advance. It is handsomely printed and ably edited.

The Cultivator and Country Gentleman is an Agricultural paper published at Albany, New York; and is exceedingly entertaining. It comes at $2.50 a year in advance.

ARREST OF THE MAYOR OF WILLIAMSPORT.—The facts in regard to the arrest of Mayor Wood, as near as we can gather them are as follows: The prosecutor, Henry Shultz, makes information that about six weeks ago at 11 o'clock P.M., he was arrested at his house by Constable Coder, and brought to Wood's office—that when he arrived there he found Wood and J. W. Harlan present, that they told him that he was charged with employing Harlan to set fire to a building which he (Shultz) had lately bought, and wanted to know "what he was going to do about it." Wood took him into the back room, and said "it could only be settled by paying $1,500, which amount Shultz paid, and was assured that would be the end of it. About four weeks after he was sent for again, and on coming to Wood's office found Wood and Harlan together. He was told that unless he paid $1,000 more he would be exposed—that he raised the money and paid it to Wood, and was then told that Harlan should leave the country. Shultz swears that Coder had no warrant when he arrested him, and he believes it was a conspiracy to levy black mail. Harlan has not been arrested as yet. Wood and Coder were arrested on Friday morning, and on a hearing before justice Cramer, Coder was held under $2,-000 bail, and Wood $3,000.

A man by the name of Sankey, formerly of Clinton county is also implicated and under $2,000 bail.

Peter Herdle entered bail for Wood, but surrendered him up in the evening. He could not get any of his political friends to bail him, and on Saturday Charles Dedder out of sympathy for his family, entered bail for him. Wood has since paid back nine hundred dollars to Shultz.—*Jersey Shore Herald.*

The Spirit of Missions, is a most valuable monthly publication, and should be found in every Episcopal family. It only costs $1.50 per annum, and we hesitate not, to say that it is worth three times that sum.

THE HEMLOCK.

Abies Canadensis, or the Hemlock Spruce Fir, is one of the finest of evergreen trees. It is elegant from the symmetrical disposition of its branches which drop gracefully at their extremities, and from its light and yet tufted foliage. Its beauty is most remarkable however, in natural situations, while young, or before it attains a height exceeding twenty or thirty feet. When it attains its full growth the lower branches are usually broken off some distance from the trunk by the heavy snows of winter, or the limbs become dead by reason of the encroachment and dense shade of adjoining trees. In many cases also, in extreme age, the summit of the tree loses its vigor and deadens. In either case, in its mutilated or decayed condition, it has a forlorn aspect and presents an image of decrepitude. In Hemlock forests there are always unpleasant specimens of dead trees, and rapidly-decaying trunks prostrate on the earth. But in open situations, and particularly in enclosed grounds, where the trees have been protected from injury, their beauty is preserved to great age and they remain finely limbed well down toward the earth.

The trunk of the Hemlock is straight and of nearly uniform size for two-thirds of its height. The branches are numerous and spreading, but slender in proportion to their extent. The bark which is light-colored and smooth on young trees, and dark-colored on old ones, is one of the valuable products of our forests on account of the large quantity of tannin it contains. The leaves are from one-half to eight-tenths of an inch long, flat, and disposed irregularly in two ranks; they are of a very vivid light green, downy when young, and with two silvery stripes underneath. The cones, or seed vessels are short, pendulous on the extremities of the branches, green when young, but becoming brown when ripe. The seeds are very small and winged.

The Hemlock is found from Hudson's Bay southward to the mountains of Carolina. Near Quebec, and in the northern parts of New England, it is abundant, as well as in the mountainous parts of the Middle States. South of Maryland and Virginia it is found only in very high situations. The Hemlock was introduced into England by Peter Collinson about the year 1736, and the first tree produced there was, fifteen years since, still standing with two trunks, each about one foot in diameter and fifty feet high. The wood of the Hemlock is not of high value for fuel, and although it splits readily the divisions are not in straight lines. The fibres do not form in an exact vertical direction, in growth, but make the circuit of the trunk in ascending. Beside this defect, which is general, old trees are frequently shaky or cracked, which greatly impairs their strength. This effect is produced by the winds which have a powerful hold upon the large, compact head of the tree. The wood is found to decay rapidly when exposed to the atmosphere and is, therefore, unfit for the external covering of buildings and for fences; but when covered it is of great duration. It is firmer though coarser-grained than white pine, affords a tighter hold to nails and more resistance to the pressure of other bodies. For these reasons it answers well for frames of buildings, for lath, and even for threshing-floors. The bark should be taken from the tree in the month of June when the sap is in active circulation; that being the best time for the purposes of the tanner. Its deep red color is imparted to the leather and though it is inferior to the bark of the oak, it is an opinion expressed by some that the bark of the two kinds united are better than either of them alone. The Indians are said to use it in dyeing their light baskets made of red maple. The young twigs and ends of the shoots are used as a substitute for tea, and the essence of Spruce is also extracted from them.

The Hemlock is found in all parts of this county, particularly along creeks and on the sides of sheltered ravines, and is one of our most important timber trees; but its uses as an ornamental tree, or plant, are but imperfectly understood. There are two popular ideas concerning it which deserve correction: The one is, that it is difficult of removal or of being transplanted, and the other that it is only handsome when small and young. When transplanted or set out late in the Fall or early in the Spring, particularly when the ground is imperfectly broken or prepared, it is almost invariably destroyed by the drouths of the following summer. And the larger and finer the plant may be, the more certainly will this result be produced. But this liability to destruction, under such circumstances, is not peculiar to it. Similar treatment of other evergreens will be followed by like results. The Hemlock should never be removed earlier than the month of May, and in backward seasons the beginning of June would be a suitable time. The roots should be in an active state in order that the plant may have power to adapt itself to its new situation. If removed in the Fall it should be early in October, to secure a renewed growth of root before the plant is obliged to contend against the severities of winter. And, of course, in all cases, the ground to which it is transferred should be thoroughly broken, and the surface mulched or covered with litter, manure, sawdust, spent tan-bark, or other protection against drouth and cold.

That the full beauty of the tree may be preserved for a century or more, is indisputable, whenever the necessary conditions exist or are created. It is only necessary that the tree have a proper location and soil, and that it shall be preserved from depredation and the pressure of other trees. It will then remain limbed to the earth or nearly so, and retain its health, vigor and beauty.

It is a valuable tree to break wind and can be successfully planted for that purpose; and as an ornamental tree it is excelled by few if any among the family of the Firs.

The great value of the Hemlock as a hedge plant, is only just beginning to be recognized in this country. In England it, and the American Arbor Vitæ, are extensively used in ornamental grounds for inner lines of division. It bears the knife better perhaps than any other evergreen, and may be made to assume almost any height or form desired. Its foliage, always bright and graceful, may be made to trail upon the earth and become dense throughout the whole elevation assigned to it under the discipline of the knife or shears. In short, it may be manipulated at will and be made to assume precisely the height and form desired, with complete preservation, for an indefinite period, of its vigor and beauty. There are beautiful Hemlocks in the nurseries of Western New York, and specimen ones in private and public grounds in other parts of the country. We are beginning to learn, from England, one of the leading uses of an American tree. At some future time, not remote, our beautiful but neglected native will be seen trained in innumerable hedges, after the English example, and will constitute one of the principal adornments of public parks and gardens, and of private grounds.

There is a dwarf variety of Hemlock that does not grow higher than two or three feet, which is well suited for planting in certain situations where a low plant with bushy habit is desired.

We will only add, that the Hemlock is one of the few plants which will, for a long time, grow well and flourish in the shade of larger trees. This constitutes one of its merits both for lawns and hedges.

MEXICO.

The restoration of the Mexican Republic is now proceeding with remarkable rapidity. Lately we have had the important news that Juarez has made a triumphant entry into Durango, the Capital of the State of the same name. Durango is about equally distant from Chihuahua—which so long served as a place of refuge to Juarez while nearly the whole of Mexican territory was in the hands of the invaders—and the city of Mexico. But Durango is far from being the Southern frontier of the territory under the actual sway of the Republicans. South of it, Zatatecas, San Luis Potosi, and even Quereturo, which is only one hundred and ten miles distant from the City of Mexico, are in undisputed possession of the Liberals. The French have wisely concluded not to leave the country in detachments, but at one time. The losses which they continually suffer even under this new arrangement clearly show to what dangers they would have been exposed had they left one-third of the army behind for a whole year.

As to Maxillan, a glance at the small tract of land that is now held by his partisans, makes it very doubtful whether he will get away at all if he does not leave with the French. The movement of the Imperialist troops against Monterey, which a Matamoros letter refers to stands no chance whatever of permanent success. The French themselves clearly indicate by their attitude that they have no faith in the ability of Maximilian to maintain himself and, as the official communication from the representative of France to the Mexican people, indicates, are anxious to decline any responsibility for the defeat and overthrow of the Empire.

The star of the Republic is again rising, and there would be good reason for renewed hope if only the deplorable quarrel between Juarez and Ortega could be stopped. This ought now to be the great aim of all Mexican patriots. Sterling patriotism, we should think, might suggest to both the claimants of the Republic means for settling their rival claims in an amicable manner by leaving the decision to a new vote of the people. We wish with Ortega, that the Mexican Republic may become as prosperous as the United States; but if this aim is to be attained the leaders of the people must learn to show a greater amount of disinterested love of their country than hitherto.

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the late COLUMBIAN newspaper, have made arrangements with the publisher of this paper for carrying out and executing their existing contracts with their subscribers and advertisers, as follows:

1. That subscribers' who have paid their subscriptions in advance, shall be furnished with this paper *free of charge* until their subscriptions expire.

2. That *paid* advertisements extending over future time, shall be continued in this paper *without charge* until the time paid for expires.

3. That this paper shall be sent to those subscribers who have *not* paid their subscriptions, during the time those subscriptions are to run, and that the amounts *now due* thereon, as well as those hereafter accruing, shall be paid to the publisher of this paper without account to the former proprietors.

4. That *unpaid* advertisements, extending over future time, shall be continued in this paper during the times contracted for, and shall be wholly paid for to the publisher of this paper.

Subscribers and advertisers interested, who receive this paper without notice of objection to the publisher, will be considered as agreeing with him upon the above terms and conditions, for the continuance of their subscriptions and advertisements. There will be no increase of rates of charge for advertisements, continued as above, although the circulation of this paper will be more than double that of the late COLUMBIAN. J. G. F.

January 3, 1867.

The Church Review, published quarterly by N. S. Richardson, D. D., of New York, should also be in the hands of every churchman of intelligence. The January number is out. Subscription $3.00 per annum.

HOME NEWS.

ELECTION OF A SENATOR.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 22.

Governor O. P. Morton was elected United States Senator to-day over D. W. Voorhees, Democrat.

U. S. SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., January 22.

Hon. T. O. Howe was re-elected to the United States Senate to-day.

The resolution instructing Senator Doolittle to resign was finally passed by the Wisconsin Legislature to-day, by a strict party vote.

THE SITUATION.

We learn that Secretary Stanton, in conversation with a friend, gave it as his opinion that the country is in more danger to-day than at any time during the rebellion. He thinks the proposed impeachment of the President will, if prosecuted much further, lead to a war, the result of which it is difficult to foretell. The Secretary is represented as being very apprehensive lest Congress should take some fatal step in that direction.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The amount of national bank currency issued during the past week from the Treasury Department was $47,720, making the total amount up to date $300,-802,621. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $2,150,931, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,-625,680.

The securities held by the Treasurer of the United States, in trust for national banks, reported to-day, were as follows:

For circulating notes	$310,595,150
For deposits of public moneys	287,772,950

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE WEEK.

The following sums of money have been disbursed at the Treasury Department during the week ending January nineteenth:

War Department	$736,005
Navy Department	580,852
Interior Department	102,280
Total	$2,145,137

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue for Saturday were $192,735,61, making the total amount for the week $2,260,-789,81.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The amount of fractional currency received at the Treasury Department from the printers during the past week was $527,500. The amount shipped during the same period was $184,838.33, to national banks, and $100,000 to the Assistant-Treasurer at New York City.

During the past week there has been redeemed and destroyed at the Treasury Department $317,700 in fractional currency.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs had the subject of the League Island Navy-yard before them this morning. Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, made an argument in favor of accepting that site. The Committee agreed to the House bill for the purpose, without amendment, and recommended its immediate passage.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Among the novel propositions in the form of Congressional bills, etc., I have to record a measure introduced by Mr. Representative Williams, of Pennsylvania, on Monday last. It assumes to set up a rule for the Supreme Court of the United States, by declaring that no decision upon constitutional questions or acts of Congress shall be of any force unless concurred in by all the judges. This is a very petty proposition to come from a party which is continually asserting and boasting of the rights of majorities, even to the extent of changing the fundamental law of the land, and depriving the citizen of protection thereby.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

The President's evening organ says of the Administration that, "if necessary, its strong and iron hand will be invoked to stay the course and prevent the consummation of Radical treason. The great oath of the President to protect and defend the Constitution will not be forgotten, and the people who sustain him with their 500,000 majority of the voting population, North and South, will not forget him. Events have already brought the Government to the very verge of another revolution. If the Radical majority in Congress pursues its treasonable course much longer, the Government, in order to sustain itself, will have to arm its supporters. At the call of the President, all his friends North, and South, and the army and the navy will respond. In such a contest the issue cannot be doubtful. Congressmen may be valiant fighters on the floor of Congress, but when they come to lead their cohorts into the field it will be another thing. The real armies and great soldiers of the Republic will be found fighting under the flag. We advise the opposition of the determined and fixed fact, that Andrew Johnson will serve out his constitutional term of office.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

It is reported from the continent that a desperate plot has been discovered for the assassination of the Pacha of Egypt.

The plot included the subversion of the government and investing the reins of government in the hands of Selim Pacha, and who is said to be at the head of the movement. The conspiracy was happily discovered and frustrated.

PARIS, Jan. 20.

The Emperor Napoleon has issued an important decree. It orders that the address of the Chambers in reply to the speech from the Throne shall be discontinued; grants to the legislative body the right of questioning the government, and proposes that offences of the press shall be tried in the convictional courts; that the stamp duties shall be reduced, and that the right of the people to meet in public shall be limited only by those regulations necessary for the public safety.

The decree concludes by declaring that these reforms will now crown the edifice of the State founded on the national will.

The members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations to the Emperor.

ATHENS, Jan. 19.

Advices received from the Island of Candia state that the Cretans have fought another battle, in which they claim a victory over five thousand Turks. The Cretan Assembly has issued a call to all the powers of Europe to send agents to Candia to witness and report the condition of the country.

TRIESTE, Jan 20.

Reports from Maramar state that the Empress Carlotta has quite recovered from her severe illness.

PARIS, Jan. 21.

All the members of the Cabinet tendered their resignations to the Emperor, but six of them were not accepted.

The resignation of M. Fould was among those which were accepted.

M. Rouher remains in the Cabinet, and at present will preside over the Finance and State Departments,.

M. Grenouilly will take charge of the Naval, and M. Laraquette of the Agricultural Department. The rest of the Cabinet is unchanged.

PARIS, Jan. 21.

It is stated in official circles that the powers of the Senate will be increased. The majority of the journals of this city, in their editorials upon this subject declare the reforms announced by the Emperor very liberal.

A rumor is current here that an order has been issued which relieves Marshal Bazaine of his high powers in Mexico.

PARIS, Jan. 21-Evening.

The *Moniteur* to-day says the government is anxious to explain to the French its Foreign policy, and will accept questions on the subject at the opening of the session, which will be substituted for the usual debate upon the address.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

It is said that there is much excitement in Paris over the changes in the Imperial Cabinet, and it is thought they indicate a more war-like policy on the part of the Emperor.

The French press applauds the reform made by Napoleon.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The Court of Admirality has just given a final judgment in favor of the United States in the Rappahannock case. This makes the third steamer recovered by the United States Consul Dudley in the courts here.

ATHENS, Jan. 22.

The chief of the insurgents in Candia has written a long letter to the United States Consul here, thanking the American people through him for the sympathy extended to the Cretans. He also petitions the Consul for American ships-of-war to carry away the women and children.

A PAPER FOR EVERY FAMILY.—And we mean not only every family, but single people as well, when we commend to all the *American Agriculturist*—the most valuable and the cheapest journal in the world. We have received the first number of the new volume, which begins the second quarter century, and find it of unexampled excellence and beauty, while the publishers announce still greater things to come. Mr. Clift, one of the most popular and practical writers of the country, is to join the editorial force of the *Agriculturist*, and regular contributions are promised from the well known "Timothy Bunker, Esq.," the "Down East Farmer," The *Agriculturist* is a marvel of value and cheapness. Each number has 36 to 40 large double octavo pages, containing 25 to 35 or more costly, beautiful and instructive engravings, and is packed full of useful, reliable information. The publishers promise to expend the present year at least $10,000 in engravings alone, and $15,000 in procuring and preparing sterling reading matter, adapted to the work of the Farm, the Garden, and the Household, including an entertaining and instructive department for children and youth. Nothing less than a circulation of over 150,000, which reduces the expenses to a small sum each, could enable the publishers to furnish such a journal for $1,50 a year. We again advise every person to subscribe for the *Agriculturist*. It is adapted to city, village, and country. Orange Judd and Co., Publishers, 41 Park Row, New York City.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia Markets.

WEDNESDAY, January 23.

FLOUR.—The market continues very unsettled. About 600 bbls sold in lots to the home trade including

Northwestern superfine at	$7.00@ 7.75
Northwestern extra	8.25@ 9.50
Northwestern family	12.00@ 13.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8.00@ 8.75
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9.00@ 10.00
Pennsylvania and Western family	12.00@ 13.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	14.00@ 16.50
Rye flour	7.25

WHEAT of prime quality has been in good demand, and holders are firm in their views. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2.75@3.10; Southern do. at $3.10@3.20, and white at $3.20@3.40; Penna, Rye ranges at about $1.35. Corn is in fair request, and sales of 5,000 bus. new yellow were effected at $1. Oats were in better request, but prices have receded. Sales of 3,000 bus. Pennsylvania at 58@59c. The receipts to-day are as follows: 550 bbls flour; 1,000 bus. wheat; 2,600 bus. corn, 3,400 bus. oats.

PROVISIONS—Continue very dull, but prices are unchanged. Small sales are making at $21@21.50 ₱ bbl. for new mess Pork; 14@18c ₱ lb. for plain and fancy bacon hams; 12@12½c for pickled do.; 8½@9c for salt shoulders, and 12½@13c ₱ lb. for prime lard, in bbls and tbs.

SEEDS—Continue dull; small sales are making at $7.75@9 for clover, $3.75 for timothy, and $2.35@3 ₱ bus. for flaxseed.

MARRIED.

OVERDORF—BROOMBACH—On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Nathaniel Overdorf to Miss Elizabeth Broombach, both of Montour township.

APPLEMAN—WILSON—At Orangeville, on the 10th inst., John E. Appleman of Benton, to Miss Delia A. Wilson, of New Columbus.

HOFFNER—SMITH—At Snydertown, on the 8th ult., by Rev. G. F. M'Nair, Mr. George F. Hoffner, of Shamokin township, Northumberland county, to Miss Susan Smith of Madison, Columbia county.

CLEAVER—YEAGER—At the M. E. Parsonage in Catawissa, on the 16th inst. by Rev. S. C. Swallow, Jesse Cleaver of Centralia, to Miss Sarah Yeager of Bear Gap.

BOWMAN—CREVELING—On New Year's Eve, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. C. Hesser, Mr. C. F. Bowman of New Columbus,—late of New Mexico—to Miss D. D. Creveling of Columbia county.

DIED.

GILLASPIE—On the 9th inst., in Hemlock township, at the residence of Mr. Esau Girton, Mr. Robert Gillaspy, aged about 22 years.

SCHOOLEY—In West Hemlock township, Montour county, on the 23d instant, Mr. Andrew Schooley, aged about 55 years.

FOX—In Locust township on the 17th of December last, David Fox, aged 81 years.

EVES—Near Millville, on the 14th inst., Mr. Ezra Eves, aged about 70 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JACOB KELLER, DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Keller, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John Michael. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.

JOHN MICHAEL, Administrator.

January 25, 1867-6w.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.—THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC ORGAN OF THE STATE.—The Weekly Patriot and Union is published every Thursday by the Patriot and Union Printing and Publishing Association. It is a double sheet of eight pages, and contains forty-eight columns of matter, made up of Literary, Agricultural, News, Trade and Miscellaneous Selections, Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, Speeches, Political Essays, Editorials, etc.

THE TERMS:

One copy, one year, cash	$2 50
" " six months "	1 50
Ten copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	20 00
Twenty copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	35 00

THE "DAILY PATRIOT & UNION" will be furnished to mail subscribers for $7.00 per annum.

☞ Business letters should be addressed to the "Patriot and Union," Harrisburg, Pa.

WM. H. MILLER, Trustee.
WM. D. BOAS, Publisher.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered. A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most superficial of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights. For particulars address

WEIRTMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Columbia County, Pa.

Jan25'67.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF ELEANOR N. CAMPBELL, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the estate of Eleanor N. Campbell, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Nathaniel L. Campbell, of Centre township, and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment without delay.

N. L. CAMPBELL,
January 18, 1867-6w. Administrator.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Ivan Dorrance and Peter K. Herbein, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-six, and to me directed for holding a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 4th day of February next, to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace and the Constables of the said county of Columbia that they be then and there in their proper person at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day with their records, inquisitions and other remembrance to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the 91st year of the Independence of the United States of America. (GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.)

SAMUEL SNYDER, *Sheriff.*

Bloomsburg, December 29, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas, Levari Facias* and *Fieri Facias*, me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Columbia, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY FOURTH, 1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit:

A lot of ground situate in the borough of Centralia, Columbia county, being fifty feet front and one hundred and forty feet deep, being two house lots, bounded on the north by lot of — Overholtzer, on the west by an alley, on the south by lot of Wm. Kase, and on the east by Tomlinson street, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of E. L. BETTERLY.

ALSO,

A certain tract of land, situate in Hemlock township, Columbia county, containing one hundred acres, more or less, bounded on the north by land of Robert Parsel, on the west by lands of Reuben T. Hill and Reuben Bogart, on the south by land of Jesse Bears, and on the east by lands of widow Wunich, whereon are erected a part frame and a part log house, and a part log and a part frame barn, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of HENRY T. REILY.

ALSO,

A lot of ground, situate in the borough of Centralia, Columbia county, containing fifty feet in front, and one hundred and forty feet deep, bounded on the west by Locust Avenue, on the north by lot of R. Knittle, on the east by an alley, and on the south by a public road, whereon is erected a two story frame tavern and dwelling house, and a large stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of PETER HOWER.

ALSO,

A certain tract of land situate in Catawissa township, Columbia county, containing twenty-four acres, more or less, bounded on the east by land of Jacob Brumbaffer, on the south by land of Solomon Fegely, and on the north and west by lands of Gideon Arnelt, whereon is erected a log house and frame stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of BENJAMIN FOLK.

ALSO,

A certain tract of land situate in Hemlock township, Columbia county, containing about one hundred acres, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by lands of Jacob Klinger, on the east by lands of Levi Wrights and Peter Wertheiser, on the south by lands of Samuel Bengler, and on the west by lands of — Mouse, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house and a frame barn with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Augustus C. Raish, administrator with the will annexed of HENRY BRIGHMILLER, deceased.

ALSO,

A certain lot of ground situate in the village of Light Street, Columbia county, containing forty-eight feet, more or less, bounded on the south by lot of Wm. Schuyler, on the west by — street, on the north by lot of widow Knorr, and on the east by an alley, whereon is erected a story and a half frame dwelling house, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of ISAAC SOFTSWORTH.

ALSO,

The following described messuage, tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Sugarloaf, and county of Columbia, to wit: The southwest one-half part of my plantation to be marked out by lines and corners hereafter.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of JACOB HASS.

SAMUEL SNYDER, *Sheriff.*

Bloomsburg, January 11, 1867.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PENNA., JAN. 25, 1867.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND CO. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank) Philadelphia.

BOOKS, new and second hand, paper, envelopes, ink, etc., constantly for sale at the Recorder's office.

A LOAD of good dry wood wanted at the office of the COLUMBIAN, on subscription, at once.

THERE is an immense amount of snow upon the ground, and if it should go off with a rain, we may expect a very high freshet.

FOR the prospectus, terms of subscription, rates of advertising, and other matters relating to this paper, see first column of the first page.

OUR market report shows that clover seed is pretty high. Among our new advertisements is one of an invention for stripping the seed from the stalk, which is worthy the attention of farmers.

EDWARD DEVERS was seriously injured near Catawissa station by the cars, last Monday. Drs. Harrison of Bloom, and Robbins of Catawissa, amputated the injured leg. Devers was a brakesman on the L. & B. Railroad.

SOME of our town Subscribers have not directed how they desire their papers delivered, whether by the carrier, or left at the Post Office or at the Printing Office. If they will indicate to us where they would prefer to get them we will do our best to accommodate them.

Littells Living Age, made up weekly mostly from the foreign papers and magazines, is generally excellent in its selections. No. 1181 is a capital one, containing New Germanic Empire, George III, Memories of Moscow, Old Sir Douglas part 9—etc. $8.00 a year in advance.

ON January 8th, 1867, says the Berwick *Gazette*, the Stockholders of the Berwick National Bank held an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President—M. W. Jackson.
Cashier—B. R. Davis.
Directors—M. E. Jackson, Jesse Bowman, W. H. Woodin, S. B. Bowman, A. Miller, Francis Evans, and G. H. Fowler.

CERTAIN CURE.—Frosted limbs, it is announced, are permanently relieved by one or two applications of boiled lye of wood ashes, made so strong as to be quite slippery between the fingers. This lye should settle, be drained off, and have a large handful of common salt to each quart of lye mixed with it. It should be quite warm and the limbs be submerged for one or two hours.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company held in Scranton on the 14th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

James Archibald, President.
John C. Phelps, Vice President.
Directors—Moses Taylor, William E. Dodge, John Brisbin, John T. Blair, Joseph Scranton, Payne Pettebone, James Blair, A. H. Reynolds, J. J. Albright, T. F. Atherton, Samuel Hoyt, John C. Phelps, D. G. Driesbach.

AT the annual election for the Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, held at their office, in Philadelphia, on the 14th instant, the following board was chosen, viz:

President, William W. Longstreth.
Directors, Asa Packer, John Taylor Johnson, William H. Gatzmer, J. Gollingham Fell, Elisha A. Packer, Ashbel Welch, John N. Hutchinson, Edward H. Trotter, David Thomas, Josiah O. Stearns, Joseph H. Dulles, Charles Hartshorne.

THE following named persons were elected to serve for the current year for directors of the First National Bank of Plymouth:

H. Gaylord, J. B. Smith, Draper Smith, T. P. M'Farlin, H. H. Harvey, Peter Shupp, Frank Stuart, S. G. Turner, James Turner, Charles Hutchinson, Ira Davenport, Oliver Davenport, J. F. Reynolds.

Henderson Gaylord was chosen President, John B. Smith, Vice-President, Wilson, Cashier, and William W. Driesbach, Clerk.

AMOUNT of tax assessed in the Thirteenth Collection District of Pennsylvania, for the month of January, 1866, to wit:

1st Division,	$4,776 57
2nd "	927 05
3rd and 4th "	893 78
5th "	81 63
6th "	7,510 60
7th "	579 60
8th "	99 88
9th "	171 60
10th "	349 45
11th "	932 58
12th "	9 05
13th "	1,496 89
14th "	462 88
15th "	631 35
16th "	159 84
17th "	270 31
18th "	152 61
	$22,024 32

Number of persons assessed during the year 1866 in the Thirteenth Collection District, not including individual members of firms and companies, when assessed as companies, was eight thousand four hundred and four.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 25
Rye "	1 10
Corn "	90
Flour per barrel	16 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 50
Butter	35
Eggs	30
Tallow	14
Potatoes	90
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	10
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	13
Hay per ton	25 00

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

No. 4, January 25, 1867.

From my youth I have had a propensity to buy and read old books; to examine old manuscripts; to investigate old and curious questions. Mostly I have been able to turn my acquisitions to account, and thus make the hobby I may have been riding for the time being, subservient to the uses or pleasure both of myself and my fellow-men. Every man has his hobby. Indeed I think no man ever amounted to much without some such useful animal. Upon it, whenever business is slack or recreation is needed, he is sure to take a journey into his favorite fields of fancy, and he must indeed be a dull traveller if he does not see something to amuse and instruct. Better still, if the fuller consideration of the subject shall shed a new light upon an old subject, and tend somewhat toward the amelioration of human misery.

For several years this hobby of mine has been inducing me to make pretty thorough and extensive examinations into the last wills and testaments remaining on file in the registers' offices in several counties of the State. It has been a very curious study of human nature, and, I fancy, from a point of view seldom if ever occupied for that purpose. It was curious to observe how Mr. Barrister left the bulk of his property to his children by his first wife; and how Mr. Carpenter left his to those borne to him by his late loving spouse; and the interest was greatly heightened by knowing a little bit of the family history which brought about that result. How Mr. Oakford made provision against the second marriage of the weeping woman he was about to leave a widow, and Mrs. Halsted, whose years or whose face was a barrier to new engagements, was left perfectly freed from them.

Originally it was my intention to copy and publish about one hundred of the most singular, and among them many which had been litigated, with notes and comments, ethical, critical, literary and legal; but doubts whether the public advantage would be commensurate with the labor, to say nothing of the expense, induced me to abandon the design; reluctantly, however, for I am sure, it would make a volume of very curious, instructive, and entertaining reading.

The making of one's will is often a solemn and always an important act. A man's right to dictate the disposal, within certain limits and restrictions, of the property of which he dies seized, is one which should be used with great judgment. The right is a comparatively modern one, but it is now firmly established, and though originally it operated only upon the personalty, it is now extended to every species of property of which a man can be possessed. The will should be drawn by a person well learned in the law, for the technicalities with which the courts have hedged the disposition of property, from a tender desire to effectuate it, often defeat the testator's intention unless plainly and sometimes technically expressed. The confusion and repetition and nonsense with which many wills are overloaded, make them without a doubt, the most ungrammatical, senseless and blundering body of legal and literary documents in existence.

It is a work which mostly is, but should not be, left to the last moment. A man does not necessarily die because he has made and executed a will, and if it is worth while to indicate at all how your property should be distributed, it is surely worth while to have the document so drawn, as that the direction will be reasonably sure to be understood and obeyed. There are so many objects of a man's love and favor, there are so many contingencies upon which a particular bequest may turn and descend, that to leave any of them in doubt by calling in the black-smith or the carpenter to draw up a paper so important and peculiar, is a most culpable carelessness. In general the children are the special objects of the testator's bounty, and there are comparatively few wills on record, wherein their claims have been either set aside, ignored, or postponed; and still fewer, perhaps, where the property has been unequally divided between them. And yet there are such instances. One I know where testator cut one son off with a nominal sum because he was a Democrat in politics; and another where a daughter was similarly treated, because her husband was disliked by the father. Another where testator had married a woman named Elizabeth, by whom he had three children; when, being in ill health, he made a will devising certain property to her and to them. He recovered, and his wife dying, he subsequently married a second, whose name was Elizabeth, by whom he had other three children, and died, leaving the will mentioned stand. The date of execution proves it to have referred to the first wife and children: the death leaves it to be applied to the latter.

But I have almost wandered from my subject, and having fully exhausted my limits will resume the discussion in my next.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office on Main street, in white frame house, below the Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
CATAWISSA, PA.

M. E. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. LVELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Columbia County, Penn'a.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army.)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
☞ Office at the Forks Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa. Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

LEGAL NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DAVID FOX, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of David Fox, late of Locust township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Lloyd Fox and Peter Yocum. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executors without delay.
LLOYD FOX,
PETER YOCUM,
January 18, 1867-6w. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF HANNAH BOONE, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Hannah Boone, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, has been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Wellington Hartman and Charles A. Mayer, who reside in Bloomsburg, in said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the deceased are requested to make them known to the administrators without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.
WELLINGTON HARTMAN,
CHARLES A. MOYER,
Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1867-6w. Adm'rs.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF MICHAEL REICHELDIFER, LATE OF BLOOM TOWNSHIP, COLUMBIA COUNTY, DECEASED.—The undersigned appointed Auditor, by the Orphan's Court of the County of Columbia, to settle and adjust the rules and proportions of the assets in the hands of B. F. Hartman, administrator of Michael Reichelsdifer, deceased, according to the order established by law, hereby gives notice to all parties interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of the Recorder of Deeds, in Bloomsburg, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D., 1867, at ten o'clock A. M., of said day. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the Auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in for a portion of said fund.
JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1867.

ESTATE OF JOHN SANKEY, SR., DECEASED.—To Jacob Sankey; Samuel Sankey; John Sankey; Cyrus Sankey; James W. Sankey; Mary Ann Sankey, intermarried with Aaron Wolf; John Sankey, intermarried with James G. Fritz; Susanna Sankey and Mary Ann Sankey, intermarried with Benjamin Reighard; the last two named are minors of Polly Sankey, late Polly Reighard, deceased, heirs and legal representatives of John Sankey, sr., deceased. You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to be held at Bloomsburg, in said county, the first Monday of February next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said John Sankey, sr., deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and to you directed, the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the sixth day of December, A.D. 1866.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, December 22, 1866.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENT.—NOTICE OF CONFIRMATION.—The following appraisement of personal property set apart to Widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Recorder of Columbia county, under the Rule of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on WEDNESDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D., 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmation are previously filed, of which all persons interested are hereby notified to take notice:
1. Widow of Daniel Mordan, of Scott township, deceased.
2. Widow of John Fritz, of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
3. Widow of Christoffel Fisher, of Scott township, deceased.
4. Widow of O. P. Rungan, of Madison township, deceased.
5. Widow of Joseph Houghton, of Pine township, deceased.
6. Widow of John Hutton, of Centre township, deceased.
7. Widow of Abraham Robbins, of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1867.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all legatees, creditors, and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, in the county aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 6th day of February, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day:
1. Account of John Herner, guardian of Jacob W. Adams, minor child of Samuel Adams, dec'd.
2. First and final account of C. T. & G. W. Styer, executors of Elizabeth R. Hoffman, late of Berwick, dec'd.
3. Account of Elias Mendenhall, guardian of B. F. Kester, minor child of Jos. K. Kester dec'd.
4. Account of Ephraim Kline, administratrix of G. Lowry Kline, late of Orange township, dec'd.
5. Account of John Maddock, guardian of Susanna Maddock, late of Bloomsburg.
6. Second and final account of Samuel Henry and Andrew Overfield, executors of Archibald Henry, late of Orange township, dec'd.
7. Second and final account of Peter Eveland and Daniel Eveland, executors of Peter Eveland, late of Fishingcreek township, dec'd.
8. Account of Washington Adams, administrator of Thomas Cummings, late of Locust township, dec'd.
9. Account of Michael Lemon, executor of the last will and testament of Samuel J. Prater, late of Fishingcreek township, dec'd.
10. Account of Levi Allison, guardian of the estate of Alverna Mellick, minor child of E. Mellick, late of Hemlock township, dec'd.
11. Account of John F. Meyer, administrator of Richard Planer, late of Bloom township, dec'd.
12. Account of M. A. Armstrong and Michael Lemon, administrators of Peter P. Prater, late of Fishingcreek township, dec'd.
13. Account of James K. Eyer, administrator of Andrew J. Eyer, late of Scott township, dec'd.
14. Account of Thomas Bruner, administrator of Walter Trowbridge, late of Centre township, deceased.
15. Account of John G. Quick, administrator of Elias Diefenderfer, late of Montour township, dec'd.
JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg, January 4, 1867.

GRAND JURORS, FOR FEBRUARY Term, 1867.
Bloom—Caleb Barton, Mathias Appleman, Charles H. Boehler.
Beaver—Jonathan Breckbaker.
Benton—William L. Cole, Samuel M'Henry, Jacob Wellever.
Centre—Jacob Frederick, Frederick R. Wolfersh.
Franklin—John Mowry, Hiram J. Reader.
Hemlock—William Fisher, Thomas J. Vanderslice.
Locust—Isaac Erwine.
Main—Charles Fisher, John G. Gearhart.
Madison—Joseph Creasy, John Mowery.
Mt. Pleasant—Gabriel Everett.
Millin—Christian Wolf.
Orange—Edward DeLong.
Pine—Clark Whitmyer, Elijah Fullmer, Thomas Metzger.
Scott—Charles S. Fowler.

TRAVERSE JURORS FOR FEBruary Term 1867.
Beaver—Charles Michael, Stephen Lehr.
Benton—Joseph Ikeler, sr.
Berwick—Jacob Beck, William P. Hower.
Borough of Centralia—William H. Ellenfield, Robert Gorrell.
Bloom—Frederick C. Ever, Clark M. Brown, Silas Bird Hagenbuch, William R. Keller, Daniel Lee, William Cook.
Briar Creek—Henry Beak, Peter Weimer, Thomas A. Miller.
Catawissa—John See, jr., William Martin, James S. M'Elhatton, Stephen Hobby.
Centre—Jesse Hicks, Jesse Hoffman, Henry Deklong.
Conyngham—Septimus Hoffman, Michael Crane, William Hemplehill.
Fishingcreek—Silas Ammerman, Jeremiah Hess.
Franklin—Thomas Bower.
Greenwood—John Johnson, Caleb F. Moore, Thomas Berry.
Hemlock—David Wagner, William P. Fiery, Hugh Quigley Mann.
Madison—Shepherd S. Runyan.
Montour—Samuel Lazarus, Jacob Erwine, Noah Mercer.
Millin—Benjamin Yoke.
Orange—Nicholas Hill, John Yeatley.
Pine—Luther A. Gennett.
Roaring Creek—William Jenkinson.
Scott—Alfred Chevelling, Joseph Lilly.

TRIAL LIST FOR FEBRUARY TERM, 1867.
1. Susan Seybert by her next friend George Frederick Schmidt vs. Silas Adams.
2. Barton Kline vs. Jane Kline.
3. William L. Lowe vs. Thomas Chevelling, et. al.
4. Jacob Harris vs. Peter Appleby.
5. A. S. Neal vs. Benjamin Wolfersberger.
6. Benjamin Zarr and wife vs. Wm. Sharpless.
7. Edward Hollenback vs. the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company.
8. J. P. Barber vs. same for the use of M. Chamberlin.
9. Jacob Reisley vs. Catawissa Railroad Company.
10. Henry F. Ness vs. the Borough of Berwick.
11. Lloyd & Co., vs. Joseph Fritz.
12. Eli Jones vs. Silas C. Ayle Et. al.
13. Sylvester J. Faux vs. Isaac White.
14. Sylvester J. Faux vs. Isaac White.
15. Wright Hughes vs. Peter Miller.
16. Jonathan Knittle vs. Wright Hughes.
17. Mary E. Green vs. Robert S. Russell, et. al.
18. Forces Sterner vs. Albert Hartman.
19. Solomon Shannon vs. William Longenberger.
20. Jacob W. Leseher vs. Peter S. Reber.
21. John Jamison vs. E. Sayers, et. al.
22. John Gerrel vs. Alfred Mench.
23. Woodley & Pour vs. John W. Leseher.
24. Sylvester J. Faux vs. Isaac White.
25. William A. Mann vs. James Dyke.
26. Henry T. Reily now for the use of Thomas Chevelling, jr., vs. Jesse C. Pennington.
27. Sylvester J. Faux vs. William C. Green's Administrators.
28. Jacob S. Dyke vs. William C. Green's Adm'rs.
29. Z. A. Pebbles vs. Albert Hunter.
30. James Hopkins vs. Michael Yeoman, et. al.
31. Amanda L. Earle vs. Benjamin G. Kase.
32. George H. Brown vs. L. & S. Simpson.
33. C. W. Campbell et al. vs. Simon P. Kase, et al.
34. James Stewart vs. George & Ikeler.
35. Adam Stroup vs. George & Ikeler.
36. Strouse & Brown vs. J. Crevelling.

Notice.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to either of the undersigned, on Book Note, or Judgment, are requested to make payment without delay, if they would save costs.
McKELVEY, NEAL & CO., and
WILLIAM McKELVEY & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK HESS, DECEASED.—To Jeremiah Hess; Thomas Hess; Hannah Hess intermarried with Michael Henderson, both of whom are believed to be dead, leaving issue; Catharine Hess intermarried with Benjamin Brink; Sarah Hess, intermarried with John Lewis; Elizabeth Hess, intermarried with Joseph Hess; Mary Hess, intermarried with Obediah Hess; Ann Hess, Amanda Hess, intermarried with Abraham Kline; Frederick Hess, Lucy Ann Hess, intermarried with Elias Shultz; Maria Hess; Sarah Hess and Berlinda Hess, the last seven being the children of John W. Hess, deceased, and all the above named the heirs at law of Frederick Hess, deceased; and to all other persons interested, greeting:
You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Frederick Hess, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the Court, and to you directed, the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the thirteenth day of December, A. D., 1866.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, January 4, 1867-3w.

ESTATE OF DANIEL W. MONTGOMERY, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Daniel W. Montgomery, late of Orangeville, Columbia County, have been granted by the Register of Columbia County, to Peter Ent, of Light Street, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate either on note or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.
PETER ENT, Executor.
dec1-6t

Auditor's Notice.—Estate of James Gibson, late of Greenwood Township, Columbia county, deceased. The undersigned, appointed Auditor, by the Orphans' Court of the County of Columbia, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets in the hands of Abraham Young, administrator of James Gibson, deceased, among the respective creditors entitled to the same, hereby gives notice to all parties interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of the Recorder of Deeds, in Bloomsburg, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, A.D. 1867, at ten o'clock A.M. of said day. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of decedent, are requested to present them to the Auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in for a portion of said fund.
JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.
Bloomsburg, December 18, 1866.-3t

Lunacy.—The first account of Isaac Seligman, committee of Dennis Crevelling a lunatic. All persons interested will take notice that the account of Isaac Seligman, committee of Dennis Crevelling, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Columbia County, and that the said account will be presented to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of said county, for examination and confirmation on Tuesday, the fifth day of February next.
JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.
Bloomsburg, December 18, 1866-3t.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
AT PRIVATE SALE.
The undersigned offers at private sale the following described real estate, to wit:
A HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,
situate on Railroad street, in South Bloomsburg, Scott's addition, No. 66, being
IN FRONT FIFTY FEET
and in depth one hundred and thirty-three feet to a 20 feet alley. Possession will be given April first. For terms and conditions, call on
JOHN G. FREEZE.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 11, 1867-tf.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned proposes to offer at public sale, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1867, on the premises, in Benton township, Columbia county, the following described valuable real estate, viz: A certain lot of ground situate in Benton township, county of Columbia, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Adjoining land of Daniel Hartman on the west, land of Abram Young on the east, land of Catharine Hartman on the south, and land of Darwin Mason on the north, containing three quarters of an acre, more or less.
Also a certain tract of land situate in Jackson Township, county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Adjoining land of Daniel Hole lone on the east, lands of Elijah Newton on the north, lands of M'Henry and Owen on the west, and lands of Joshua Savage on the south, containing one hundred and forty-two acres and one hundred and fifty-five perches, three acres of which is cleared land, and balance is well timbered.
CONDITIONS OF SALE.
Ten per cent. to be paid down of the striking down of the property; one half of the balance to be paid on the first day of April, 1867, when possession of the premises is to be given; and the balance on reasonable time. To be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
JOHN SWARTWOUT.
Jan. 4, 1867-3t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on FRIDAY, THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Elizabeth Harrington, administratrix of Thomas Baker, late of Sugarloaf township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of Jacob Harrington and Jasper Kline,
CONTAINING SIXTY ACRES,
more or less, late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest the confirmation absolute. The deed and stamps to be paid for by the purchaser.
ELIZABETH HARRINGTON,
January 4, 1867-4w. Administratrix.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of orders of the Orphans' Courts of Montour and Columbia counties, Pa., the undersigned administrators of Harriet Mahaffey, late of Mooresburg Township, Montour county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, at the Hotel of John Brittain, in White Hall, Montour county, on
SATURDAY, JANUARY 26th,
at 12 M., a certain piece or parcel of land, situate partly in Madison Township, Columbia county, and partly in Anthony Township, Montour county, containing 101 acres more or less, adjoining lands of William Fox, William Adams, Reuben Hagenbuch and others; the improvements being a log house and log barn, an orchard and about thirty acres cleared; the balance well timbered.
Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a certain piece or parcel of land situate in Madison township, Columbia county, adjoining the above described land, containing 27 acres and 21 perches, more or less and being well timbered land, late the estate of said deceased.
GOTLEIB SCHAFFER,
MICHAEL WINEGARDNER,
Jan. 4, 1867. Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
Will be sold by the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of John Fritz, dec'd., at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the second day of February, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described valuable real estate, to wit: A certain lot of ground situate in Briar Creek township, county of Columbia, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Adjoining land of Thomas Hartman on the west, land of Allen Young on the east, land of Catharine Hartman on the south, and land of Darwin Mason on the north, containing three quarters of an acre, more or less.
Also a certain tract of land situate in Jackson Township, county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Adjoining land of Daniel Hole lone on the east, lands of Elijah Newton on the north, lands of M'Henry and Owen on the west, and lands of Joshua Savage on the south, containing one hundred and forty-two acres and one hundred and fifty-five perches, three acres of which is cleared land, and balance is well timbered.
CONDITIONS OF SALE.
Ten per cent. to be paid down of the striking down of the property; one half of the balance to be paid on the first day of April, 1867, when possession of the premises is to be given; and the balance on reasonable time. To be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
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MILLINERY GOODS.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOK STORE,
second door in low Hartman's, Main Street.
Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS, CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS and every variety of articles usually kept in a FANCY STORE.
Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES, SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,
and a large lot of
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS, BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES, and a general and well-selected assortment of PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.
ZA. D. WEBB.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.
The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of
MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES, MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c
He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.
His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.
Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.
This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.
PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
JOSEPH SHARPLESS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
STOVES OF EVERY VARIETY,
PLOUGHSHARES, PLOUGHPOINTS,
and all kinds of Castings, on hand or supplied on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates. Castings for
COAL BREAKERS AND COAL SHUTES
made to order.

PHŒNIX STOVE DEPOT.
HEATERS, RANGES, AND STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail.
PATENT ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE,
VULCAN HEATER,
for heating two or more rooms,
PARLOR, COOKING, LAUNDRY, HEATING, and every variety of STOVES.
JOHN A. HESS,
No. 59 North Second street, Philadelphia.

W. I. BURKHART,
Importer and Dealer in
IRON AND STEEL,
No. 69 Front Street,
Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,
Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 411 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

H. C. HOWER,
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE,
at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and at cheap prices:
Men's calf boots, Men's kip, double sole, Boys' calf boots, Men's glove kid, Congress, &c., Men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, Men's, women's, boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters, Women's glove kids, very fine, Women's fine goat Balmoral boots, Women's and misses' morocco and kid shoes, common shoes, Misses' and children's shoes, Men's, women's misses', boys' and child's slippers. He also has a great variety of
HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS
of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.
Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be charmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,
H. C. HOWER.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND LADIES' FURS,
No. 257 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. P. BEARD,
with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 113 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MILLER & HOST,
Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,
Nos. 49 and 132 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. MARPLE,
Importer and Dealer in
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, LIQUORS, WINE BITTERS, &c.,
No. 122 North Third Street,
above Arch, west side,
Philadelphia.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable prices asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—First door below the Court House, and adjoining the Post Office. Authorized agent for the collection of Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, and all other demands against the State and National Governments. [Jan. 6'67.

MILLER & ELDER,
Wholesale
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 20 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.
Wall and Curtain Papers, and Stationery generally.

CLOTHING.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Fresh arrival of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES
He has constantly on hand a large and well

PUBLICATIONS.

THE ROUND TABLE.
A SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SOCIETY, AND ART.

The Round Table is established for the unflinching discussion of the subjects named in its title. Its purpose is to be utterly fearless and uncompromised in forming its opinions, and to collect the most brilliant and scholarly writers in the country to give them expression. Some may occasionally be displeased by the tone and spirit wherein this is done, but we beg all such to consider—in the words of Mr. Ruskin—how much less harm is done in the world by ungraceful boldness than by untimely fear.

The Round Table is independent in politics, and it will not hesitate to condemn or to sustain such men or measures of whatever sect, clique, or party as may seem to the editors to be from time to time in a position of antagonism or otherwise to the material interests either of the metropolitan community or to those of the whole common country.

The Round Table exists to serve the public, not individuals, and contributors are requested to avoid personal puffery and animadversion of every kind. Vigorous writers and able special correspondents are regularly employed, but the columns of the paper are open to merit, let it come whence it may.

Articles may be sent through any channel, but we will hold no personal explanations or discussions respecting them; moreover, we must decline henceforward to return unaccepted MS., and to this rule we will make no exception.

☞ Persons ordering subscriptions will please remit by postal money orders. Address all communications to

THE ROUND TABLE,
oct6-tf 132 Nassau Street, New York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.—ANN S. STEPHENS'S NEW BOOK!

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHANS. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, author of "Fashion and Famine," "The Gold Brick," "The Old Homestead," "Silent Struggles," "Mary Derwent," "Rejected Wife," "The Heiress," "The Wife's Secret," etc.

This new book, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, has been pronounced by all to be by far the best and most interesting ever written by her. It appeared in monthly instalments in "Peterson's Magazine" during the last year, having been completed in the December number. It proved to be the most popular, powerful, and successful novel that has ever appeared in that Magazine, and it is now published complete and unabridged, in one large duodecimo volume, uniform with the "Gold Brick," "Fashion and Famine," and other works of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens published by us. It will no doubt prove to be the most popular and successful work that has ever before been written by this talented American authoress.

"Mrs. Stephens has justly become a favorite with all American readers of prose fiction, and the announcement of a new work from her graceful pen is cheerful news to thousands of readers. And there is a rare treat in store for them, for in 'The Soldier's Orphans' Mrs. Stephens has, if anything, eclipsed all her former efforts. There is less redundancy of scene and action, but there is far more artistic excellence, and an elaboration of causes and effects, attainable only by practised writers. The action of the new novel is transferred to Philadelphia, and beyond the limits of the city the authoress does not permit herself to stray. The time selected by Mrs. Stephens is recent, the late war, and she pictures with vivid distinctness the domestic suffering and sacrifices, the grand and made for the grand and heroic struggle for national unity. The plot is one of absorbing interest, the characters are graphic transcripts from real life, strongly individualized, and the contrasts formed by their individual peculiarities, mental and physical, lend a rare charm to the last and most finished of Mrs. Stephens's books."

"The Soldier's Orphans" is published complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

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The Gold Brick	$1 50	Mary Derwent	$1 50
Silent Struggles	1 50	Fashion & Famine	1 50
The Wife's Secret	1 50	The Old Homestead	1 50
The Rejected Wife	1 50	The Heiress	1 50

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The above books are for sale by all booksellers.

Copies of "The Soldier's Orphans," or of any other or all the above popular books by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, will be sent to any one, free of postage, on receipt of price.

Address all orders to the Publishers,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
And they will receive immediate attention.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY, by general consent, stands at the head of American magazines. It numbers among its contributors the most eminent writers of the day, both in Prose and Poetry, and its pages have always reflected what is best in American Literature. It has reached a circulation never before gained by any American magazine of this class, and it has, by the long period of its existence and the worth of its contributors, become firmly fixed in public esteem.

The following are among the most prominent regular contributors:

H. W. LONGFELLOW,
R. W. EMERSON,
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,
J. T. TROWBRIDGE,
DONALD G. MITCHELL,
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BAYARD TAYLOR,
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E. P. WHIPPLE.

TERMS: Single subscriptions, four dollars per year.

CLUB RATES.—Two copies for seven dollars; five copies for sixteen dollars; ten copies for thirty dollars; and each additional copy three dollars. For every club of twenty subscribers an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or twenty-one copies for sixty dollars.

POSTAGE.—The postage on the ATLANTIC is twenty-four cents per year, and must in all cases be paid at the office where it is received.

SPECIMEN COPIES of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY and our YOUNG FOLKS will be furnished together at five dollars per year.

Special inducements are offered to teachers and postmasters to procure subscribers to our periodicals. Agents wanted throughout the country. Address TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
124 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

THE GALAXY,
A FORTNIGHTLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

THE GALAXY is published fortnightly, on the first and fifteenth of each month, and has the advantage of coming to the reader intermediately between the monthlies and the weeklies.

With the second number the Magazine was enlarged by sixteen pages, making it to contain ninety-six pages of matter.

ITS CONTRIBUTORS.

THE GALAXY will be an original American Magazine of the highest class. Arrangements have accordingly been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country; and moreover, the Editor will always seek to elicit and encourage contributions from new authors of real ability or decided genius. The articles in THE GALAXY will be signed with the names of their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions.

The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May first and fifteenth, 1866, contain contributions from John Esten Cooke, Frances Power Cobbe, Rose Terry, George Alfred Townsend, Edmund C. Stedman, the Author of "Emily Chester," Professor Pierre Blot, Dr. W. H. Draper, Stillman S. Conant, General Cluseret, and others, "The Claverings," by Anthony Trollope, and "Archie Lovell," by Mrs. Edwards, were commenced in the first number of THE GALAXY, and will continue to be published serially simultaneously with their appearance in England. The back numbers of the Magazine containing these stories may always be obtained from a newsdealer or from the proprietors.

PROFESSOR BLOT ON COOKERY.

In the second number of THE GALAXY was commenced a series of articles on Cookery, by Professor Pierre Blot, the well-known teacher of the art. These articles will be made of great practical value to every family. Beside many gastronomical directions of essential importance, they will contain receipts and practical suggestions which must secure for them thousands of readers.

TERMS.

The price of THE GALAXY is 25 cents a number; $5 for the year of twenty-four numbers; $3 for six months—twelve numbers. The volumes for the year will include 2,300 octavo pages, illustrated by twenty-five or more full-page engravings, printed on tinted paper; beside innumerable smaller illustrations, scattered through the text. THE GALAXY may be ordered at the rate of twenty-five cents a number for any length of time desired.

Specimen copies will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
39 Park Row, New York.

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Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3, 7:40, and 9:05 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5:40 and 10 A.M., and 2:40 and 10:55 P.M. Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 A.M. and 9:20 P.M. trains, without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7:40 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations; the 9:20 P.M. train making no close connections for Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4:15 P.M.

Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 8:30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.; Pottsville at 8:30 A.M. and 2:45 P.M.; Ashland at 6 and 11:15 A.M., and 4:05 P.M.; Tamaqua at 9:45 A.M. and 1 and 8:05 P.M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7 A.M.

Reading Accomodation Train leaves Reading at 6 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 5 P.M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6:20 and 9:40 P.M. for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c., &c.

On Sundays leave New York at 8:30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:15 P.M., the 8 A.M. train running only to Reading; Pottsville at 8 A.M.; Tamaqua at 7:30 A.M.; Harrisburg at 10:05 A.M.; and Reading at 1:30 A.M. for Harrisburg, and 10:52 A.M. for New York, and 4:25 P.M. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, Excursion, and School Tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through. Eighty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, Gen. Supt.
Reading, Pa., April 23, 1866.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND SOUTH.
Through between Baltimore and Rochester WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after November 19, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

NORTHWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Baltimore 10:40 daily; Philadel